

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

A Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, Family and News Journal.

NEW SERIES.

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PRIZE MEDAL OHIO MOWER.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A Large Weekly Agricultural, Family and News Paper, designed to interest and entertain Farmers, Stock-Breeders, Fruit-Growers, Mechanics, and the Families of all classes.

Published in the third story of Free Press Buildings, corner of Griswold & Woodbridge sts., Detroit.

W. M. DOTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, Corresponding Editors.
Mrs. L. B. ADAMS,

Important Reduction in the terms of the Farmer.

We have now become pretty well acquainted with the expenses attending the publication of the *Farmer*, and have decided that with the probable increase of patrons that a reduction of terms will bring, we can afford it at the following very low figures:

TERMS.—One copy \$1.50; six copies \$8; ten copies \$12; fifteen copies \$17; twenty copies \$22; thirty copies \$32; forty copies \$42; fifty copies \$50 (*only \$1 each!*) payable strictly in advance.

AN ADDRESSING MACHINE.

We have procured one of the celebrated Dick's Addressing Machines in order to facilitate mailing the *Farmer*. By it, accuracy, also, as well as dispatch, is secured.

Putting in type over two thousand names to be used in this machine has delayed the issue of the *Farmer*, but we feel confident that our readers will bear with us a little, while making these important improvements.

PRIZE MEDAL OHIO MOWER.

With Perfect Reaping Attachment! Great Improvement! Two Perfect Machines, one Power for both.

The *Farmer* of last week contained a cut of the Ohio Mower, with Reaping attachment: In this is given a good representation of the Mower. Do you need a good Reaper and Mower Combined? See this Machine before purchasing. Do you want a Mower only? E. Ball of Canton, Ohio, who manufactures this machine, also makes a small Mower, on the same principle of the combined machine, that can be used with one, or two horses. It is sold at the shop for \$85. Last week our State Fair awarded to this machine the first prize as a one horse mower. They also gave the combined machine two first premiums. 1st, as a two horse mower. 2nd, as a reaper. See Premium list next week.

Ball's Machines are taking numerous Prizes in different parts of the United States, among which of late date, may be mentioned Three Gold Medals—*First Premiums*; awarded at the late State Fair held at Chicago, Ill. It is perhaps unnecessary to speak further on this subject: *Candid examination and trial* are invited, after which, if thorough, the merits of the Machines will be known. We are informed that P. A. SPICER, of Coldwater, Mich., will continue to act as General Agt. for this state.

FLAX CULTURE.

Since the breaking out of the American Rebellion, and the consequent rupture of the cotton trade, the idea of creating cheap fabrics from Flax by improved processes is being extensively agitated in the northern states; and if all that many seem confidently to anticipate can be realized it is well worth while to devote attention to the subject.

But let us not run to extremes in the matter.—The tendency of the American people is, to become unduly excited by new theories. This should be avoided, and also the other—perhaps worse—extreme, of setting down every new theory as a humbug. Let us give the new grindstone fair inspection, but not get close enough to grind off our noses. The old and wise fishes take hold of the bait very cautiously, which is good policy, especially where there is a possibility of the existence of a concealed hook. Let us hear all sides, "prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

We notice that an adjourned meeting of the prominent citizens of Niagara county, and others interested in flax culture, was held at Lockport, N. Y., recently, to hear the report of a committee appointed to ascertain the fact in regard to the culture of flax in that locality, and to confer with the "American Flax Company." The practical conclusions of this committee were, from the

best information they could obtain from farmers and publications upon the subject, that a fair average yield of dry straw, after the seed had been threshed off, is a ton and a half per acre, and ten bushels of seed, although two tons of straw and 18 bushels of seed have frequently been raised upon an acre of land, and that the lands of that county, and the adjoining counties of Erie Orleans and Genesee, are well adapted to the growth of flax, and that the flax in those counties would be highly remunerative to the farmers. They do not regard it as a peculiarly exhausting crop, and it has the great advantage of keeping the land clean and free from weeds, and is a good crop to seed with, either for timothy or clover.

After hearing the report a discussion of the subject ensued, in which Hon. Washington Hunt, and Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Mr. Turner, of Black Rock, and other distinguished gentlemen took part. The following resolutions were adopted:

On motion of Gov. Hunt, it was resolved that it is the opinion of this meeting that the "American Flax Company" will be able to procure all they want at \$8 per ton and that we will do all in our power to aid and assist in procuring such supply.

On motion of Dr. Morse, it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to get the pledge of farmers to raise from one to three thousand tons of flax straw, to see that a sufficient supply of the best kind of flax seed be brought into market, and to make such other arrangements as are necessary to forward the enterprise.

At a former meeting held in Lockport, it was affirmed that if flax could be afforded at \$8 per ton, (the price above named,) the manufacture of flax cotton fabrics would prove successful and remunerative; but the *Scientific American* intimates that there is more zeal than knowledge lying around loose in some of the flax-cotton meetings, and gives the following facts and suggestions relative to this subject:

The fiber of cotton exists free in the ball as it is picked from the plant, and it only requires to be subjected to the simple mechanical operation of ginning to remove the seed, when it is fit for the first operation in the factory. Flax on the other hand, requires to be rippled, or threshed, then retted, dried and skinned, involving several expensive chemical and mechanical operations, extending over number of days, to put it into the condition obtained by the simple gin in the case of cotton. Flax grows like grass; it has a stalk with a pith or woody heart, and the fiber forms the sheath. The fiber is cemented with vegetable glue and bitumen, which have to be decomposed by the rotting process before the pith can be removed and the fiber set free. Improved processes may be discovered to render the preparation of flax less expensive, but we cannot alter its nature; its preparation will always be more expensive, we think, than that of cotton.

At the present time, the prices of cotton in our market range from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound for ordinary upland, to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound for fair New Orleans. In the ordinary peaceful times, the prices range two cents less than the above. Flax, of an equal degree of fineness of fair cotton, is not an article commonly sold in our markets; but in Europe it is four times the price of cotton. Why, our common dressed American hemp, a coarse fiber of the flax species, is the same price as ordinary upland cotton, and Italian hemp is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound by the ton.

Another mistaken idea has been disseminated among the community, namely that by reducing flax to what is called "flax-cotton," it becomes a substitute for common cotton. The process of cottonizing flax consists in reducing it to short fiber by a combined chemical and mechanical process.

Several years ago Chevalier Claussen produced considerable of a sensation in Europe in making flax cotton, by first steeping the flax in a strong solution of carbonate of soda, then in dilute sulphuric acid. The acid disengaged carbonic acid gas in the pores of the flax, and split the fibers into short staple. This process has been fairly tested to the country, but without pecuniary success. Several other parties besides Claussen have introduced peculiar modes of cottonizing flax; and the Lyman process, by subjecting it to high pressure steam first, then permitting it to expand suddenly, effects this object in a most simple and not expensive manner. But we cannot impress the fact too strongly upon the public mind that, in the preparation of flax for spinning, the cottonizing of it is the very thing which should be avoided. One of the valuable qualities of flax consists in its long fiber. This enables it to be spun upon proper machinery at less expense than cotton. It is, therefore, a mistaken notion to reduce the fiber of flax to a cotton condition to fit it for spinning on cotton machinery. The great expense connected with it is its preparation, and obtaining a long staple; and every attempt at improving the processes connected with its treatment should have special reference to prevent the cottonizing of it.

We do not wish to discourage the cultivation of flax and the development of its manufactures, but we consider it our duty to warn enthusiasts against the delusion of raising flax, and manufacturing it into goods to be sold at anything like so cheap a price as cotton fabrics have been furnished during the last thirty years.

We await further developments with no small degree of interest. We have some faith in the ultimate success of flax-cotton manufactures, and would ask the *Scientific American* if fabrics made from flax will not be enough more durable than cotton to render them as cheap in the end, though the first cost per yard be a little more?

TO MICHIGAN EDITORS.

Probably no person will question the correctness of the proposition that the prosperity of all classes in this state is materially dependent upon the prosperity of its agriculturists. This conceded, it must also be admitted that whatever tends to promote their prosperity is deserving of general encouragement.

The interests of Agriculture have unquestionably been greatly advanced by the many and varied discoveries and improvements which have been made within the last few years, both as to method of culture and labor-saving implements; and it is warrantable to presume, from the history of the past in connection with the ingenuity of our people, that in future important discoveries and improvements are destined still more rapidly to transpire.

But one point must be evident, viz: Discoveries and improvements are of but little value to us unless a knowledge of them is conveyed to and acquired by the masses of our Agricultural population. Therefore, as a medium for discussing theories and projects involving their interests, conveying to them at large the results of individual experiments, collating for their benefit facts and suggestions from other publications, and affording a general, and useful chronicle of leading occurrences of every nature, we claim that the *Farmer* is a promoter of Agricultural, and consequently of general prosperity, in proportion to its efficiency and the extent of its circulation.

We need not tell you, gentlemen of the Michigan press, that the efficiency of a journal is materially dependent upon the extent of its support. You know this very well already, from your own experience; but we shall venture to tell you that

we believe the extent of the support of the *Farmer*, and consequently its efficiency, may be considerably enhanced by your assistance, which, we further believe, has hitherto been to a great extent withheld. Of course we have no claim upon you for favors, except on the ground that by aiding the *Farmer* you will render it more efficient in promoting Agricultural and general prosperity in our state. If you believe that this paper is not calculated to effect the desirable objects aimed at, it is obviously your duty to withhold assistance; otherwise we respectfully and earnestly solicit it.

To those who have already spoken a good word for us, we extend our sincere thanks.

The State Fair Premium List.

We commenced putting the premium list in type for this issue of the *Farmer*, but Mr. Johnstone desired us to wait another week to give him time to make out an accurate official copy. Much trouble has already been caused by too great haste in publishing the premium list, and therefore we acceded to his request. The loss of one of his children has unfitted Mr. J. for discharging his arduous and manifold duties as promptly as he would otherwise have done.

We intend that the *Farmer* shall merit a reputation for promptness, but circumstances have thus far been adverse.

An Important Task Accomplished.

We have now got the mechanical arrangements for the *Farmer* about completed; but it has cost us a vast amount of labor and vexation, to say nothing of the expense, and has diverted our attention from and sadly interfered with our editorial duties. At the same time Mr. Johnstone's attention has been so completely monopolized with his duties as Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, together with the illness of a small child which sadly terminated in death on Sunday morning last and the attention of Mrs. Adams with the past accounts of the *Farmer*, that neither of them have been in a condition to sit us. Hereafter we will all be more at liberty to do justice to the editorial department.

EATON CO. FAIR.

We learn from the *Charlotte Republican* that the annual Fair of Eaton Co., was successful beyond expectation. There were more entries than ever before, numbering 1,113. The premiums amounted to about \$860. Receipts about the same as last year. The stock department was exceedingly well represented. Let the friends of Progress in Agriculture in Eaton Co. persevere in well-doing. It will pay.

UNCEASING VIGILANCE REQUIRED.

Being a weekly visitant at the firesides of thousands of families, and more or less influential in forming the character of the younger members of those families, every line of the reading provided for the columns of the *Farmer* ought to be and shall be most carefully inspected, that its influence may at least never be productive of evil.

SECURE THIS PREMIUM!

For the largest number of subscribers obtained for the *Farmer*, at \$1.25 each, previous to the first of next month, we will give the choice between a Colby's Clothes-Wringer, price \$3.50, or one of Smith's Corn-Huskers, both of which took the first prize at the last State Fair. Let the friends of home enterprise begin now to increase our list, and keep the ball rolling. There is no good reason why the circulation of the *Farmer* may not be doubled or quadrupled.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY FAIR.—This is to be held at St. Clair, Oct. 9th 10th and 11th.

PRESERVE THE FARMER.

Our patrons will do well to preserve the *Farmer* and get each volume bound, as besides presenting a general view of transpiring events, constituting a valuable history of our own time, it is a magazine of valuable information which it is often desirable and profitable to refer to in future times.

Hitherto the pages of the *Farmer* have been too large to render it convenient to preserve; it will be seen that we have now remodeled it so as to obviate this objection. We feel confident that those who desire to preserve the *Farmer* will be pleased with this change; and those who do not, can have no valid objection to it.

We think our patrons will find a great improvement this week, also, in the appearance of the print of our paper, it being much cleaner and plainer than heretofore, and we are happy to state that the pressman, Mr. Bond; who is a most skillful workman, and has charge of the splendid new Adams Book Press in the *Free Press* establishment, promises to give our readers as clear a print for their perusal as can be found in any agricultural journal in the country.

The size of our sheet is precisely the same as it has been, but the number of pages is doubled.—Our pages are now of the same size and number as those of the *Prairie Farmer*, of Chicago, and the *Country Gentleman*, of Albany, N. Y.; yet our terms, as reduced, are below either of them.

AN INVITATION.

We extend an earnest invitation to all industrious people, Farmers, Gardeners, Mechanics and all who are capable of appreciating the benefits to be derived from having a good Industrial advocate and organ in our own state, to take right hold with us and render the *Farmer* such a publication.

Now is a good time to make a beginning, and we urge all to improve it. We shall spare no pains to do our part well.

MICHIGAN SEEDLING GRAPE.—In the Contributors' department of this paper will be found a history and description of what is claimed to be a new grape. We saw the fruit at the State Fair, and were so favorably impressed with it that we requested a descriptive article, which has been furnished. Yet we are not fully satisfied that it is not the Catawba, which it very closely resembles, according to Mrs. Haskell's description, the points of difference being in size, period of ripening, and "Two irregular branches beside the main cluster."

We would like to hear Mr. Lyon's opinion relative to this grape.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY FAIR.—We learn from the *Kalamazoo Gazette* that the Fair "was not as well patronized this year as it has been formerly. The weather was very disagreeable for several days previous, and during the Fair, which was probably the reason of the small turn-out. Floral Hall was beautifully decorated, surpassing in neatness the trimming of former years. The exhibition in Floral Hall, though meagre, was of a higher stamp than usual. There was also an improvement in blood cattle, the exhibition being better than of any former year."

FAIR AT GRAND RAPIDS DEFERRED.—The President of the Kent Co. Agricultural Society gives notice in the *Eagle* that "Owing to the inconvenience of holding the Fair at the Fair Grounds, with the Cavalry Regiments there in their present condition, it has been thought best to defer it a week or so till the troops get their horses and uniforms, and then have a *one day show*. Notice of the time will be given as early as possible. Every body will want to see the cavalry in uniform and witness their drill. This arrangement will give them an opportunity to see them and attend the Fair at the same time."

THE JACKSON PATRIOT.—The Jackson *Patriot* says of the *Farmer*, "If the new proprietor will abjure Maine-lawism, politics and religion, in conducting his sheet, and endeavor to make a paper worthy of the intelligent Farmers of the State, we have no doubt that he will be liberally sustained."

We believe that where public sentiment is strong enough in favor of Prohibition to enforce a judicious Prohibitory law, pauperism, crime, misery and taxes may be materially lessened by the enforcement of such a law, and so believing, we shall not stultify ourselves to gain the good will or patronage of any man; still we do not purpose to make the *Farmer* an advocate of prohibition.—We hold no sentiments that we are ashamed of or afraid to proclaim.

We are no politician, unless a Unionist may be termed a politician. Then we are politician *all over*. We want to see every person who would lift a hand against this government rendered incapable of doing so, even if to accomplish it, his or her liberty or even life, must be sacrificed.

Whoever expects us to abjure religion will be disappointed. We shall strive to keep and be actuated by what little we are so fortunate as to be possessed of, and get more if we can. But when we speak of religion we have no reference to the dross of creeds, forms and ceremonies.—We conceive true religion to be something besides partition material to divide heaven and earth—something that imparts excellence to its possessors; and to ask us to abjure it is requiring what we cannot grant.

PEACHES IN KANSAS.—The editor of the *Lawrence Journal* of Sept. 26 acknowledges the receipt of home-grown peaches. He says: "Some of these were as many as eight inches around.—We never were regaled with a more luscious sight. On some of the limbs the peaches were actually more plenty than the leaves—they crowded each other."

FREMONT NOT SUPERSEDED.—About the middle of the week, reports were current that Fremont had been superseded and would be court-martialed. The report created great excitement and indignation in St. Louis, but next day it was all pronounced false, and later intelligence shows it to have been a sheer sensation fabrication.

FAIRS IN HILLSDALE COUNTY.—Besides the County Fair at Hillsdale Oct. 15, 16 and 17, the Farmers' Stockholders' and Mechanics' Association of Jonesville have a Fair at Jonesville Oct. 28, 29, 30, and the Hillsdale and Lenawee Union Agricultural Society have a Fair at Hudson Oct. 8 and 9.

WHO RESPONDS?—Some two weeks ago a correspondent of the *Farmer* asked for "a good receipt for ketchup—Tomato or Mushroom." Can none of our readers give the required receipt?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We are indebted to the Shiawasee County Agricultural Association for a complimentary membership ticket. The annual Fair of this Association occurs Oct. 9, 10, and 11.

BARRY CO. FAIR.—This occurs at Hastings Oct. 10th and 11th. The *Banner* urges the people to attend, assuring them that the premiums are liberal.

PRODUCE MARKET PRICES.—There has been no change since last week except a slight advance in Barley, quotations this morning being 90cts. to \$1.05.

Hereafter we intend to give a thorough market report.

Trial Subscribers supplied until January 1st for twenty-five cents.

Death of Senator Bingham.

A dispatch to the Detroit *Free Press* dated Ann Arbor, Oct. 5, 10 p. m., says, "Senator K. S. Bingham died of apoplexy, at his residence at Green Oak, to-day.

COLDWATER FAIR POSTPONED.—On account of the war, the occupation of the fair ground for military purposes, the pressure of the times etc., the annual fair of the Branch County Agricultural Society, which was to have commenced to-day, has been postponed for the present year.—[*Coldwater Republican* Oct. 2.]

From the South.

All former statements as to the privations, discontent, and demoralization of the rebel troops are fully confirmed. The officers still attempt to inflate the hopes of the soldiers that Washington will fall an easy prey to the chivalry of the South, but the recent successful expedition to Hatteras, and the progress of Gen. Rosecrans in Western Virginia, together with the scarcity of food and money, are rapidly convincing the dupes of political aspirants that the days of the reign of the Southern tyranny are numbered. The soldiers and subalterns, and in many cases the officers of high grade, utter loud complaints against Virginia for not furnishing the materials and sinews of war, as promised through the partisan leaders.

The gentleman who furnishes this information, affirms that delay is the surest and quickest weapon to reduce the South to loyalty.

From Kentucky.

Special dispatches to the *Cincinnati Commercial* dated Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 2, state that both Houses have adopted the resolution instructing Breckenridge and Powell to resign; also a bill authorizing the Military Board to raise two millions of dollars in addition to the three millions heretofore authorized; also to raise a force to protect railroads, locks, bridges, and other public works. The Legislature will take a recess as soon as the Governor signs or vetoes the bill.

Information has been received here that Zollicoffer, with a force estimated at not less than twenty thousand, has reached the Cross Roads eleven miles this side of London, at the intersection of the London and Richmond, Mount Vernon and Crab Orchard roads, and that Colonel Garrard is at Winding Bladet, seven miles distant. Reinforcements are moving to sustain Garrard. The people are gathering with their rifles.

Nat. Gaither has been confirmed Secretary of State.

Judge Catron has appointed competent United States Commissioners in many counties, and the most vigilant action will be taken to crush treason in our midst.

CATTLE FOR THE ARMY.—The United States Commissary of Subsistence advertises for supplying large numbers of cattle for the army deliverable on the hoof at Harrisburg, Chambersburg, or York, Pa., as may be selected—The proposals are to be sent in by the 21st inst., and the Government reserves the right to pay in Treasury notes or any other funds it has on hand, and to reject any or all bids—Here is a good opportunity for Michigan contractors.—[*Detroit Advertiser*].

The pirate Sumter left Surinam Sept. 5th, for the coast of Brazil, closely followed by the frigate Powhatan.

Selections.

King Bread vs. King Cotton.

Croakers, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, predicted immediate commercial ruin to the North as the result of the war. They told us that while our exports would be diminished two-thirds in the single item of cotton, imports would sustain comparatively little diminution; that we should thus buy much and sell little—that there would be consequently a heavy drain of specie from the country, and general bankruptcy would inevitably ensue.

The dismal prophecy has been happily falsified. The war has been in progress five months and we "still live!" Nay, more: the country is far more prosperous to day than it was when President Lincoln issued his first proclamation for troops. Business of every kind is reviving. Money is both plenty and easy. Public and private credit are becoming better every day. If we do not sell largely, we do not buy extravagantly. The ratio of import and export has undergone comparatively little change.

Better still. The gap in trade created by the revolution of King Cotton is already being filled. The cry for bread comes to us from Europe. We are asked in lieu of cotton, to load our ships with wheat and corn. Everywhere—from England—From France—from Southern and Eastern Europe—the report of "short crops" comes like a wail across the Atlantic. The millions of the Old World look to us for the "Staff of Life."

Fortunately, we were never in a better condition to respond. Our granaries are well stored. The last season was unprecedented in thirstiness of crops, while we shall raise millions more than we shall need the present year. We shall be but too glad to supply our customers; but too glad to exchange "round hoop Ohio" and "Milwaukee club" for hard cash.

This great export movement has already commenced. For the week ending Tuesday, the 1st, the engagements of wheat to France alone, in New York, amounted to over one million of bushels, while the engagements for a single day—Wednesday—run up to the enormous figure of four hundred thousand bushels! For the same period the engagements of flour have been forty thousand barrels.

This dependence upon us for breadstuffs, while it will stimulate trade, will hold the "Great Powers" to their good behavior. They will be careful how they pick a quarrel with a country upon which they depend for their "daily bread." They will think it more necessary to obtain food for their bellies than food for their looms; will think it more imperative to placate the Genius of Famine than to placate Manchester and Lyons.

It would almost seem as if there was a Providence in this sudden-coming want of Europe—a want which we only can supply,

and a want which we can convert at once into a source of wealth to ourselves, an instrument for the crushing out of the rebellion, and a check upon the evil designs of rival governments. King Cotton finds himself confronted by King Bread, and compelled to show cause why he should n't share the honors of dominion with him.

The California Farmer on Cleanliness.

"Doctor, I have sent for you to see my child. It has been feverish for several days, and I am much alarmed. What do you think is the matter, Doctor?"

"Well, Madam, what has your child eaten to day?"

"Well, Doctor, Johnny only had two or three slices of fat bacon, besides his potatoes, and pickles, and coffee, for his breakfast; and for his dinner, he eat his pork and cabbage, and his onions and cucumbers, as usual; and I afterwards gave him a piece of mince-pie!"

"Is that all, Madam?"

"Well, now, I do recollect, Doctor, he cried for some lunch, and I gave him some plum cake, and some candy; but he did not eat all the candy—he said it made him sick, and he began to cough; and really, Doctor, he coughed till he looked black in the face!"

"I should think so, Madam! When was he bathed last, Mrs. C.?"

"Really, Doctor, I don't know; I never have been in the habit, of bathing my children, except washing their faces and hands!"

"Well, Madam, if you will now prepare a good bath of soap and water for your child, and wash him from head to feet, and rub him dry, and put him to bed, *to rest*, he won't look *black in the face* again, at least to day. And now, Madam, let me ask you as your family Physician, do you practice bathing daily?"

"Oh, Lord! no, Doctor, except my face and hands! I have not bathed since last winter—some three months ago. I can't find time to do it, for I am so feeble, and have so much to do when I'm on my feet, that there is no time to bathe."

"Well, Madam, you say you are so feeble; pray tell me your case. What makes you feeble?"

"Well, Doctor, my skin is hot and feverish, and my food don't relish; my head aches, and I feel dull and heavy, and all manner of aches and pains, so I can hardly stand up."

"Now, Mrs. C., suppose you should put gravel stones in your coffee-mill when you grind your coffee, don't you think it would injure the mill?"

"Certainly, Doctor."

"And suppose you should plaster up the under side of your sieve when you are sifting your flour for your bread, don't you think it would stop the fine particles of flour from passing through?"

"Surely, Doctor."

"Well, then, if you put into Johnny's

stomach such a mass of food as you did to day, it is the same thing as stones in the coffee-mill—for the machinery of the stomach can't grind it. And if you allow him or yourself to go unwashed on the whole body, it is just the same as plastering up the sieve; for the pores of the body are the sieve through which the moisture and fine particles you eat are thrown off, as well as all things that the stomach will not receive; and to day that, and pork, and pork-fat, and plum pudding, and mince pie, was worse for your Johnny's stomach than the stones in the coffee-mill; and the effort his stomach made to grind them caused the fever. And when some of that mass of fat tried to get out through the skin, it couldn't get out, Madam! It couldn't get out of the *dirt*, Madam! yes, *dirt*, Madam! for it was dirt, Madam, that made your child black in the face! I see lots of children that look black in the face every day, Madam, and often parents, too! Cleanliness is Godliness, Madam, you know the Good Book says, and we can easily have some Godliness by using *soap and water*! And, Madam, if parents would use a little more soap and water, their Doctors' bills would not be so large; and if they would only put into their children's stomachs, and their own, too, just such food as the stomach could grind, and always be sure to keep the sieve of their skin clean, the butchers' bills would be small, and the Doctors would not be wanted often. Remember, Madam, Cleanliness is Godliness!"

EARLY RISING.—I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom and purity, and freshness. The youth of Nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called old, so long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And ho! youth—take my word for it—youth in dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon is a very decrepid, ghastly image of that youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains, and the dews sparkling upon blossoming hedge rows.—[Blackwood.]

When Ohio and Indiana were in their infancy the Kentuckians went to aid them in their perilous wars with the British and Indians. Our help was sorely needed, and it was rendered with alacrity and received with gratitude.

Now we of Kentucky are receiving the payment of a debt half a century old. Kentucky is invaded, and the gallant sons of Ohio and Indiana are coming nobly to her rescue. They are pouring into our borders, regiment by regiment, and their whole bearing denotes, unmistakably indicates, that their chivalry will give new renown to the soil of old Kentucky.—[Louisville Journal.]

Treat your enemies as you wish you had done when they become your friends, and your friends so that they can never become your enemies.

Farmer Contributors.

My Grandfather's Old Farm.

It was just before sun set that I drove my jaded pony up the hill that fronted my grandfather's old mansion.

There stood the venerable house, which long years ago was the habitation of my grand-parents, and the dearest spot earth of to me. How my heart bounded with wild emotions, as I turned to gaze again, upon the loved spot so sacred to all the most tender and thrilling memories of my boyhood.

There stood even yet, with the same solemn, and lonesome aspect, the double log house which "my forefathers builded;" there was the barn, too, just upon the hill-side, and the old well sweep, the orchard, and the long lane stretching away back to the other side of the farm.

Down yonder was the meadow, where I essayed my first lessons in mowing, and there was the old walnut tree, from whose fruitful branches, I had, in glorious Autumn taken away oft times in my little basket, nuts for Grandfather, mother, "Hec." and I to crack when leng winter nights came.— Oh! what feelings of melting tenderness suffused my whole being, as I gazed again "Upon every loved spot, which infancy knew."

How rapidly did memory recall the thousand incidents, of boyhood life upon the farm! The flowery days of spring-time, the harvests of summer, the rich fruits, the sunny days, and "moony nights of autumn!"

Every inch of soil upon that old farm was classic ground to my fond recollections.— Memory brought forth histories for every tree and shrub and stone. "Oh! how I did love my grand father's farm!" I murmured to myself, as all these flitting feelings came trembling o'er me. By that gabled window, how oft I have slept, sometimes lulled to sleep by the falling raindrops, sometimes snatched by Morpheus, while gazing upon moon and stars, through the open window. In the garden there, I have many a time gone with grand mother, or Aunt Maria, helping to weed the beds, or fasten sticks for climbers among the peas and beans.

Down in the lot beyond the barn, is the same old "swale" where one morning the "old cat," having won the displeasure of the *pater familias*, was consigned to a watery grave, with a great stone fastened to his neck, I alone remaining upon the brink, inquiring about the future world for cats in general, and that "old cat" in particular, for grand mother said he "was a wicked old scamp!"

* * * * *

The place seems hardly changed since then; the o'd house, the barn, the well, the lane, the orchard, the very stones, look precisely as they used to, those long, long years ago. But oh! what changes since then— Grand father and mother, and Aunt Maria,

have long been sleeping the sleep of death. My long-legged Uncle "Hec" is merging upon the shady side of forty.

The old homestead, made a garden spot from the very wilderness by grandfather, is owned by dutchmen; and I—after years of wanderings, by some strange chance, gazing again upon the old Eden of my boyhood, turn away, heart-weary, murmuring perhaps a last "good bye" to 'my grandfather's old place!'

C. E. C.

The Strawberry a Northern Fruit.

FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1861

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER:—I have been greatly surprised when traveling in our Northern States, to witness so few gardens well supplied with strawberries, and have been often quite astonished to find that an idea prevailed that strawberries will not succeed equally well at the North as they do in this or any more Southern locality.— Why, Mr. Editor, the Strawberry is found growing in a natural state much further to the north than any other of our garden or orchard fruits. Around Hudson's Bay which is 1000 miles north of New York, they are found in abundance, and Richardson the explorer found vast fields of strawberries in the Arctic regions. On the Pacific shores of California and Oregon, and as far north as the Russian possessions, strawberries are found in great abundance. In the coldest regions of our country, on the boundless prairies of Illinois and Iowa, where the mercury sinks to 30 degrees below zero, where there are no forests for protection, two native species, and many varieties are found, the spontaneous gifts of nature.

Every garden of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, and of the British Provinces, can possess as abundant crops of this delicious fruit, as the most favored gardens which surround New York City.

Yours very respectfully,

WM. R. PRINCE,

Michigan Seedling Grape.

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER:—Dear Sir, I send, by your request, a concise history of the Michigan Seedling Grape: In the fall of 'fifty-two, our gardener brought me a bunch of grapes from a vine on the premises of his pastor—a Lutheran, who represented them to ripen from the fifteenth to the twentieth of September, and hardly failing in any season to ripen its crop. We were very much pleased with the fruit, and immediately engaged all the young vines and cuttings he could spare, for our own grounds. The next January we bought a few pounds of the fruit, for an evening party. It was then better than when first gathered, being thinner-skinned and more sugary,—equal to the imported grapes.

The German gave them no name, supposing they must be Catawba, as he knew no other light American grape. This I knew it was not, for several reasons: First, it was too early; next, too large, with two irregular bunches beside the main cluster.

In 'fifty six, or seven, I endeavored to get the opinion of the fruit wise at our State Fair; but they were wholly passed by. Being positive that the grape was unknown, I commenced making inquiries among German residents here, and found it was grown some ten years before. I saw the vine, from seed sent from Germany. Whether the person planting the seed saw the fruit, I know not. The place changed hands once at least, perhaps many times; and the present owner only knew it was a fine grape, almost never failing to ripen its crop—indeed, I think it has never failed to do so except last year, when, you know, frost occurred in August.

You saw a cluster or two at the fair, but hardly average size, and scarcely ripe, our present season being very unfavorable for grapes. It was as ripe, however, as the Isabella,—perhaps riper, on our grounds, and much before the Catawba. In 'fifty-nine, we cut this grape on the ninth of September.— Last season we ripened no grape save the Concord, and the Haskell's seedling, the last being a week ahead of the Concord, and we think fully as good; and we made wine with the green fruit. We sold this wine for \$4.00 per gallon.

It makes a beautiful wine, in looks and flavor; when ripe requires no sugar, and when green is fine with sugar. The bunches are large, usually two bunched, the middle or principal bunch being as large as the Isabella, with two side bunches. Its color resembles the Catawba, also, the taste, though rather more sugary. Its leaf is also like the Catawba, but its growth more luxuriant. The root is peculiar,—the rootlets are long, even, and obtuse at the points, covered completely with small spongioles. It is so snake-like, it can hardly be called fibrous, even in the young plants. It is quite hardy, only once suffering from severe cold within my knowledge of the grape, and that winter nearly all unprotected vines were frozen to the ground. It is in this locality doing perhaps better than any other grape fruiting. Many persons have none this season, and no one full crops.

I believe the above is an impartial account of this choice grape. I only regret that we have not before introduced it to the notices of the public.

With respect,

Mrs. E. F. HASKELL.

FROSPECT PLACE, Monroe, Mich., Oct., '61.

The Irish Heroine.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

Every one has heard of the maid of Orleans whose exploits are celebrated in prose and verse; but few have ever heard the name of the maid of Ballymoney, who delivered Ulster from the Danes. I was lately rummaging among some old papers and pamphlets which had belonged to my great grandfather, when I came across a fragment of Irish History, by an author named Muckatee, from which I translate the following, from bad Latin into perhaps worse English:

It was about the year one thousand and twenty that the fierce Danes, having overrun England, prepared to make a descent on Ireland. Great was the consternation of Roderick O'Neill, king of Ulster, when he learned that five hundred vessels under the command of Shenric the cruel, had set sail for the coast of Antrim. And well might he be in alarm, for if the Saxons of England could not withstand them it would be foolish for the Irish, but little used to war, and badly armed, to fight them. He sent to Brian Borombe, of Meath, king Paramount of Ireland, but another horde of invaders having already landed near Dublin, his hands were full.

In this extremity Bridget Thompson of Ballymony came to his aid. She collected all the cross scolding women in Ulster, and sent to Connaught for ten thousand more—She herself, although naturally very handsome, with her blonde complexion, flaxen hair, and portly person, when irritated, was a perfect fright. These were concealed behind hedges while Roderick with his forces stood away behind them on the top of a hill.

The enemy landed and formed on the beach, under the command of Shenric the cruel. At this moment Bridget jumped up with a yell and made at him, followed by a thousand of the fiercest viragoes in the Island. The giant had often met men in the field of battle, and never met them but to trample them down. But this was the first time he had ever been addressed by a woman, except in the tones of most abject submission. Judge of his surprise then to see a woman rushing at him, calling him the vilest names in the language. It is true he did not understand a word, but the very sound of the voice suggested some terrible meaning, to say nothing about the frightful appearance. The hero of a hundred battles stood fixed to the ground, till Bridget ran up to him and struck him in the face with a dish rag dipped in a puddle. This was too much. He felt the mud and water running down his neck, and believed his brains were knocked out. With a cry of terror he took to his heels, and made for the ships. He was followed by his men, who crowded one another into the water as they embarked. At this juncture Roderick hurried down the hill with all his forces, and took three thousand prisoners. Thirteen hundred of these died with fright in less than two weeks. The rest were sold for slaves.—If at any time they got unruly, the men had nothing to do but bring their wives out into the field, and a word from them made the fellows quite submissive. Shenric the cruel went raving mad and never recovered. Those who gained their ships did not return to England, but sailing round the north of Scotland, made direct for Denmark. There they told that the whole coast of Antrim from Belfast Lough to the Giant's Causeway, was lined with witches of a hideous form. Every hair on their heads was a hissing snake. Their eyes glared like a flame of brimstone, and

their breath smelled of the same. Their noses were like ram's horns, and their bodies covered with scales.

To gain credence to this story which they firmly believed themselves, they invented another which they must have known to be untrue; viz., that Ireland had been peopled by witches who were so homely that they could get no husbands in England. For this reason they left Britain and came to Ireland, where they took up with certain demons, who inhabited the Island. Their female children they saved alive, but the men children they drowned, in revenge of the slight which men had put on them in England. These females growing up also married devils, so that their progeny had more of the infernal nature in them than the human. This story, untrue as it is, and absurd as it is, is still believed by the common people in Denmark to this day.

After this victory Roderick O'Neill started to assist Brian against the Danes in the south taking Bridget with him, but the pirates had already taken the alarm and made their escape. Bridget now received all honor from a grateful people, and the country enjoyed peace under her native kings till the time of the English conquest.

Muckatoe having thus begun in the middle, like a true Irish historian, turns back to the beginning, and gives us the early life of Bridget Thompson. I cannot tell from the barbarous latin, mixed up as it is with Celtic words, whether the surname is Thompson, Tommyson, or Tomboy, but that is a matter of little importance.

When she was a year old she could repeat the 'paternoster,' 'ave Maria,' and 'cre do' as well as any priest; and before she was weaned she counted her beads, three times a day, as punctually as her mother.

By the time she was twenty years of age, her piety was known all over the country. Nor could it be hid, for it was her custom every mouth, to harness up her father's shetland pony in straw ropes, as the way was then, and ride in a wheel car to Coleraine, twelve miles distant, to confess to the Bishop. There was a parish priest at Ballymony, but he was neither as pious nor as learned as he ought to be, and she never confessed to him. She would not even go and hear him say mass, unless indeed she found him officiating, when she expected somebody else. That did not occur often, but when it did, she never failed to confess that among her other faults, and although the Bishop told her once and again, that it was no sin, but rather a duty, still she insisted on doing penance for it.

But this high-mindedness did not rise from pride. On the contrary, so great was her humility, that when, by reason of her strictly moral life, she had no sins to confess, she feigned herself to be guilty of many grievous crimes, that the good Bishop might lay heavy penance on her. It was

rumored by malicious persons that when her confessor enjoined on her, as evidence of compunction, that she should assist her mother and sisters in their onerous household duties, she objected to it as unsuitable to the dignity of one so pious. However this be, certain it is that there was no duty to which she would not condescend if religion and piety required it. Because it was her common practice when her pony, which was about the size of a yearling calf, got tired, to make him step on the car, and take hold of the shafts herself. The wheels were hewed out of plank, and were about thirty inches in diameter, so that he could easily step up on the bed of the carriage. Comical it was, to see the little fellow standing on the vehicle at his ease, while his stout mistress drew it along. But if some were disposed to laugh, others, knowing her piety, looked on with more admiration than mirthfulness. The cross carter saw it, and learned to spare the whip; the cowboy ceased to pelt his cattle with stones, and even angry husbands got ashamed of themselves, and ceased to beat their wives.

But horses, as well as men, sometimes impose on good nature. She had driven him so often to the cathedral that she imagined he was perfectly honest; but he verified the Scotch proverb, 'The nearer the kirk, the farther from grace.' He was as tricky as a common horse that had never been hitched to a church paling in his life. He would pretend to be lame and tired, when there was nothing the matter with him, so that he rode the long mile, and she the short one. She applied to a tavern keeper once on the way, who said he had a kind of oil that would cure him of his lameness. He took him to the stable and tanned him well with a strap. Bringing him back, he charged her three pence, and the pony trotted home with her as brisk as a bee. So well pleased was she that she gave him two and sixpence more, the next time she was back, and offered him two crowns for the receipt to make ethoil; but he told her it was a profound secret. And it was well for him to keep it a secret; for had she known that he had flogged her pony, she would have given him a tanning with her tongue.

You must know that the lash of her tongue was not confined to the wicked Danes. If a parish priest was fonder of making ballads, which were all the rage then, than of reading his breviary, or if he took more interest in hunting rabbits than in saying mass, woe betide him when she got to hear it! Directly to his study she went, entered without knocking, and locking the door, held the key till she had said her say. She kept all the priests for seven miles round in continual dread of her. But if it disturbed their peace, it kept them to their duties. It was bad for their nerves, but good for their conscience. The priest of Ballymony in particular was exposed to her visits, both because he was near and the better observed, and because he was no better than he ought to be. It is even asserted that he was heard

to say, that his life was bitter with repeated scolding, and that he might as well be a married man, as a priest under Bridget Thompson. Whether he said so or not is uncertain, but if he did, it speaks well for her vigilance, but badly for his patience. After a long and useful life she died lamented of all. Many of her descendants are in Ireland yet, but some have gone to the plantations in North America.

Thus far Muckatee. If any of her descendants are in the North, I wish Mr. Lincoln would send them to the war, that they might either frighten the rebels, or be shot themselves. Either would be a blessing to the country.

Salt as a Destroyer of Weeds.

There are kinds of weeds which it seems almost impossible to eradicate, they have such extraordinary tenacity of life. Cut them off at the surface of the ground, and ten vigorous sprouts spring forth to replace each one cut down; pull them up root and branch, and the small rootlets broken off and left in the soil rise in their might, like martyrs, mock your efforts, and draw their sustenance from your soil.

But a way has finally been discovered to triumph, at least partially, over these pests. An English farmer has recently experimented with salt, in his endeavors to extirpate Water Grass, Foal's foot, Buttercup, etc., and we copy his account of these experiments and their results:

"Some years ago, being troubled on my grass land with a weed which I could not eradicate by mechanical means, I sowed a heavy dose of salt, and at once effected the object. A season or two back, it struck me if the experience was worth anything, it should teach me a quick way to rid my lands of weeds generally—the arable land, I mean.—The consequence was that when the autumn arrived, the fields that were intended to fallow, received a very heavy coat of salt—coarse-grained, agricultural salt; which is, in fact, the sweepings from the salt works, and the refuse of the pairs. The quantity sown was 12 cwt. per acre. The winter which followed was a severe one, and, in connection with the frost, the chemical action of the salt upon the soil was a charming one to the eye, which delights in the sight of a beautiful friable mold, in the place of a churlish, unkindly clay, which usually resists the expansive, and disintegrating glacial influences of winter. The field, too, on which the experiment was tried had long possessed a reputation for Couch Grass, and that particular species of it known as Water Grass, the most hopeless and most troublesome of all. The hoe would not kill it, the twitch rake would not gather it, and the children in seeking it on the surface after the harrows had left it exposed, usually secured half of it, and stamped the rest in the soil to perpetuate the kind. This Water Grass, then, which the hoe would not kill, which the rakes could not collect, nor the children pick off, was quietly disposed of

never more to trouble me, while it lay at its winter repose. The salt had slain the thief of my profits, noiselessly as the ferret sucks the life blood from the rabbit in its retreat; and when the first spring furrow was turned, the view of the shrivelled enemy—the enemy which had baffled all my ingenuity and kept my exchequer low—was cheering in deed. One length after another of the sinuous, wiry weed was examined, but there was no sign of life; not even at that critical point the knot, could I detect, by means of the microscope, any indications of vitality. The "foal's foot," which runs down far into the substratum, were many of them dead, though not all. In looking for the buttercup roots, also, scarcely any were to be found; and glad I was, for bother enough they had been to me.

"The land then received one or two furrows to incorporate the salt thoroughly, and diffuse its power beneficially, so that it might invigorate everywhere, and yet not remain in sufficient force in any one place to endanger the seed which followed.

"At the proper season, and without any other preparation, the Mangel seed was sown, and speedily vegetated. There were but few weeds to hoe, for the salt had attacked the principal vitality in the seed of the annual, as it lay secreted in the clod, as well as that of the Couch Grass, and the mangels grew to be a finer crop than ever flourished upon the same plot of land. The foliage was thoroughly vigorous, and the bulbs were remarkably well matured and sound. The weight per acre reached 25 tons, when before the maximum had been 20 tons—by the aid of several loads of dung and an immense amount of labor.

"The following year, upon a field of the same character, I tried the same experiment, varying the course of management in some degree. I applied, in October, 12 cwt. of salt, upon the upturned and weedy surface of that land destined for the root crop, and allowed it there to lie and do its silent work as before, until, in February, the soil was dry enough to allow of being worked. As in the first instance, the result perfectly justified the means. Together with the frosts of winter, the salt had performed wonders in breaking down the stubborn clods compressed, livery furrow slices. The soil was reduced to powder, and the weeds were generally dead, so that the Mangel, which was planted in a finely pulverized seed bed, had nothing to do but grow without the rivalry of weeds—neither shaded by them from the sun, nor robbed by them of the nourishment, purposely stored for their use. I said, however, that I introduced some change into my practice this second time. The change was as follows: Just after the last furrow was plowed, I sowed 4 cwt. more salt, which I harrowed in before the seed was dibbled.—The result proved the wisdom of the addition, I have reason to think—for the weeds were even fewer, the foliage of the Mangel was finer, and the bulbs were larger than in

the former case, where the application of salt was merely made in the autumn.

"It strikes me that our Mangels are freed also from another enemy by the use of salt. I mean insects. Slugs and wire worms, both very destructive during certain seasons, are certainly banished by salt, if not killed."

In the application of salt, however, it shd be remembered that if it has power to exterminate troublesome weeds, the same power may injure crops; hence it will not do to use it indiscriminately for the destruction of all weeds; nor would it be *advisable* to use it, perhaps, even if it would thoroughly eradicate them and yet do no harm to the crops, for *it pays to stir the soil*, and this would be quite likely to be neglected, were no weeds rearing their admonishing heads among the growing crops.

Salt is a most excellent article to use in the eradication of vermin, being, as shown by experiment, death to such animalcule as produce diseases of the skin. It is thought that this is one reason why it preserves meat: it prevents the growth of the animalcule which abound in it.

BANDAGING INFANTS.

The horrid fact stares us full in the face that a vast amount of but little less than murder is caused by mal-treatment of infants; and one of the most common of these mal practices is very appropriately aluded to a writer in *Field Notes*, from which we make the following extract, and heartily commend it to the serious consideration of mothers:

"Most earnestly let me impress you, loving mother, to guard the lungs and chest of your babe from pressure. Its flesh is tender, its bones pliable, you may almost crush its little body between your two hands.—Now think of the practice of pinning a band tightly around the body, reaching from the armpits to the hips, thus for twelve or fourteen hours in every twenty-four, keeping the stomach and chest in a confined if not a compressed condition. I have nursed many a babe whose body felt in my hand like a bit of white oak sapling bound up in cloths.

"Some years since I knew a lady who had two children; she had felt it her duty to "bind their bodies snugly," as she said, to keep them in good shape, as if nature could or would or ever did make an animal that would not naturally grow into proper form without restraints. I also had two little children then, and her constant talk to me was that I was ruining the shape of mine by dressing them too loosely. The whooping cough attacked our families; her two sweet children, one two and a half years old, the other six months, died within a few days of each other. The shape of the oldest was entirely changed, and the mark of the tight waist could easily be seen on the youngest.

"We have but to notice the shape of girls brought up in fashionable homes, and to compare them with those of laborers from Ireland and Scotland, where the mother allows the child to grow almost without restraint, to mark the difference in the physical development, and the effect upon the health and strength in after years."

Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

In pursuance of notice, the members of the State Agricultural Society met in the Ampitheatre of the Fair Grounds on Friday afternoon, Sept. 27th for the annual election of officers.

The president having called the meeting to order, stated that they had come for the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wilcox of Detroit, moved that the President appoint a Committee of Five to nominate candidates to be elected. The motion was adopted, and the President nominated as such Committee Messrs. E. N. Wilcox, of Detroit; C. W. Green, of Oakland county; G. Beckwith, of Cass county; Mr. Fishburn, of Monroe county; and Henry Warner of Washtenaw.

Mr. Wilcox for the said Committee, reported as follows, that it had agreed to recommend the following gentleman as the candidates for election:

For President—J. B. Crippin, of Coldwater.

For Treasurer—B. Follet, of Ypsilanti.

For Secretary—R. F. Johnstone, of Detroit.

For Members of Executive Committee—H. Lyon, of Plymouth; W. J. Baxter, of Hillsdale; G. M. Dewey, of Flint; E. S. Moore, of Three Rivers; Sloman S. Bailey, of Grand Rapids; A. S. Welch, of Ypsilanti; Ira H. Butterfield, of Macomb; and in place of J. J. Mewell, resigned, A. S. Berry, of Adrian.

The Report having been submitted, was accepted. The meeting then proceeded to elect, and J. B. Crippen was unanimously chosen as President.

The name of B. Follet being announced for Treasurer and that officer being unanimously elected, Mr. Follet respectfully and politely declined the honor, thanking the Society warmly for the renewed mark of their regard, and concluded by moving that Mr. Philo Parsons be elected as Treasurer, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Follet R. F. Johnstone was elected Secretary.

On motion, the members of the Executive Committee, as announced by the report, were unanimously elected.

Mr. John Starkweather, of Ypsilanti, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Society are hereby tendered to the Hon. H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of this Society for the past two years, and we sever our official connection with him with deep regret, and that whether in private life and at home among his fellow citizens of Michigan, or fulfilling public duties amidst the tropical climes of Central America, our respects and regards will be ever with him, confident that he is that noblest of all productions, a highminded and upright man.

This resolution was passed unanimously. On motion of Mr. Metz.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be and are hereby tendered to Benj. Follet, Esq., for his long and faithful services as its Treasurer, and which have been rendered during the past six years, gratuitously and without other reward than the consciousness that in performing the duties imposed upon him, he was aiding to promote the Agricultural interests of the State of Michigan.

On motion, the members of the Society were invited to meet with the Executive Committee, at the Russell House, for the purpose of discussing how the best interests of the Society could be promoted.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

The Great Forward Movement.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, dated Washington, Sept. 26, says: "Without attempting to disclose the movements of the army and the navy, I feel free to speak of the operations of the corps under General Anderson in Kentucky, and under General Fremont in Missouri. About the 10th of October General Anderson will have raised such an army of Kentuckians and East Tennesseeans as to keep the secessionists of Tennessee effectually in check; and it is to be hoped that before the same period Fremont will have mustered an army sufficient to thrash the traitors in the neighborhood of Springfield, and then, if he choose, to attempt his expedition for the descent of the Mississippi. The shores of the Mississippi must be cleared of all hostile batteries, and, in order to effect this, the gun boats will probably co-operate with such a *corps d'armee* as will converge upon them from either side. Whether this will be successful depends upon information especially confided to Major General Fremont. The great battle, in any event, will have begun along the whole line from the Atlantic to Kansas by the middle of October. Military authorities estimate that we shall then have three hundred and fifty thousand men under arms, exclusive of reserves and of the Home Guards in Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri.

"At every point attacked, therefore, we ought to outnumber the enemy. Our armies will be well supplied, well provisioned, well drilled, well equipped, and well commanded. Under such circumstances it is not extravagant to expect success, nor is it reasonable to believe that the rebel troops from the Gulf States will remain patiently under arms in Virginia while their homes are being assailed by expeditions from the North.—

They are notoriously deficient in equipments, clothing, shoes, arms, medicines, and general supplies. How, then, can they contend on equal terms with a force profusely provided with all these necessities? Let us remember that it was proved at Bull Run that, whenever northerners and southerners met in a fair

field, the former were the better men. Is it likely, then, that an inferior southern force will stand long against a superior northern force? I think, therefore, that the plan of the campaign renders success morally certain to our armies. Our object is to defeat and disperse the rebel armies now overrunning the southern States. That done, our work is achieved. When these armies are scattered, the southern people will be invited to exercise the privilege of electing members of Congress. Postal facilities will be restored to them, and they will be protected from spoliation by the banditti, and enjoy all the rights of citizens of the United States.

"The recent elections in Maryland and Kentucky, and the late demonstrations in North Carolina, show how gladly this change will be welcomed. There will not be a Southern State in which a rebel ticket will stand any chance after Jeff. Davis' armies are defeated in the field."

Exploit of Sergeant Dobson.

Wm. D. Mack, of company I, Second Michigan Volunteers, writes to the N. Y Times as follows:

Your account headed "Successful Enterprise" in relation to burning the barn at Bailey's Cross Roads, in yesterday's issue, is giving credit to whom it is not due. I was on picket there at the time and can give a true account of it. In the first place there is no New York or California regiment got pickets on the outposts of that place. The Second, Third and Fifth Michigan Regiments are the only regiments that station pickets on the outposts there. On Monday last companies H, and I, of the Michigan Second were on picket at Bailey's Cross Roads. Sergeant Dobson, of Company H, assisted by one or two privates of Company I, made conical slugs and about dusk built fires on the outpost opposite the barn, and heated the shot and fired them out of the Harper's Ferry musket. The first three shots did not do much good, but the fourth shot set it afire. Three haystacks and a small barn caught from that. The rebels made several attempts to put out the fire, but our boys kept firing so fast that they concluded to let it burn, and fell back to a house about ten rods back of the barn. There was no long roll beat that could be heard by us. Major Lemon and Lieut. Dimond came to the outposts after the barn was burned half down. They did not fire any shots. The credit is due to Sergeant Dobson, of the Second Michigan Regiment.

The Lowell Journal says business is so good on the Middlesex that the spinning and carding rooms have commenced running until 9 o'clock. There is a good demand for the new style of shawls which the company is now manufacturing, in order to supply it, the mill in which they are made will be run by steam instead of water.

Youths' Department.

Don't be Afraid to Tell the Truth.
A STORY FOR BOYS.

Smash! went a pane of glass in the window of a small drug store, as an iron hoop came bouncing against it. Up jumped the old gentleman, who sat behind the counter reading a newspaper, and ran to the door, with the intention of catching the offender; but he was not so quick in his movements as the unfortunate owner of the hoop, and all that Mr. Beebee, the druggist, saw, as he looked out, was a pair of heels flying around the corner.

"You young rascal," said he, as he shook his fist in the direction of the fugitive, "just let me catch you, that's all!"

But while he is wasting his wrath on the air, let us follow poor Charley Mann (for that was the window-breaker) as he ran towards his house.

As soon as he caught sight of his neat little home, with the clean white muslin curtains, and a face behind them which he fancied was his mother's, he stopped and said to himself, "This isn't right—pshaw! what was I thinking of?"

Then turning round, he slowly retraced his steps toward the druggist's.

Mr. Beebee was not in a very amiable mood when Charley went in, and the hoop which the latter still held in his hand did not help to mend matters.

"Are you the boy who broke my window?" asked Mr. Beebee, getting up and seizing his cane in a very threatening manner.

"Yes, sir, and I came to say that I was very sorry for it, and to know how much I must pay for a new pane of glass."

"You pay for it!" exclaimed Mr. Beebee, "I don't believe you ever had so much money in your life as would pay for that glass."

"I've got two and ninepence, sir," at the same time putting the money on the counter, "and I'll work for you and earn the rest, if you'll let me."

"Can't your father pay for it?"

"I have no father, sir," answered Charley, rather sadly.

"Well, can't your mother pay for it?"

"She is very poor, sir, and I should hate to ask her for the money."

"What made you run away when you broke the window?"

"Why, at first," said Charley, hesitatingly, "I was afraid I should get a beating."

"What made you come back again, then?"

"Because I felt that I was acting like a coward, and I know mother would be vexed with me, and I thought I had better do right and run the risk of your cane, than do wrong and make mother sorry."

"Don't you call it doing wrong to break my window?"

"Yes sir, because it was careless of me.—Mother says we are apt to do wrong, and when we do, we should atone for it; and I

don't know what I can do, except to give you all the money I've got, and try to earn more."

And poor Charley looked sadly out of the broken window.

Now the fact was, Mr. Beebee was not half so cross as he looked; he was very much pleased with Charley's conduct and only questioned him.

"What is your name?" inquired he.

"Charles Mann."

"Where do you live?"

Charley told him.

"What does your mother do?"

"She takes in sewing, when she can get any, but she has not had anything to do for a long while."

And Charley looked wistfully at the two-and-ninepence.

"Perhaps she will be angry with you for giving me that money."

"Oh! no, sir. I know she had rather I would."

"How old are you?"

"Twelve years old, sir."

"And what do you do for a living?"

"Mother wanted me to go to the public school, as long as she could earn enough to support us, but this morning she said she was afraid I would have to look around for something to do, as she couldn't get enough work."

"Well, Charles, I believe I will take you into my store, until you earn money enough to pay for the window; but I am almost afraid you will be breaking the bottles or jars every day."

"I'll try to be more careful, sir."

"Well, we'll begin to morrow morning; and now go home to your mother."

"Shan't I go to the glazier first?"

"Yes, do."

And off went Charley; the heels flew just as they did before, but it was to very different music this time.

In the mean time Mr. Beebee walked toward the farther end of the store, and opening a door which led to the dwelling part of the house, he called his housekeeper, Mrs. Morgan. A trim, bustling little body appeared, and desired to know what he wanted.

"Mrs. Morgan," said Mr. Beebee, "did I not see you making some shirts for me the other day?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many have you made?"

This question rather flurried the little woman; she had never known her master to make such inquiries before, and she was afraid he thought she did not get on fast enough with his work, so she answered with rather a frightened look,

"Only three, sir. I have had to go so often to widow Brown's since her little boy was sick, that I——"

"How many more have you cut out to make?" asked Mr. Beebee, interrupting her.

"Three more, sir."

"Well, I am very glad you have not made more than three. Now, Mrs. Morgan, I want you to put on your bonnet, take a basket, and fill it with some tea and sugar, and crackers, and any other little things of that kind you may happen to have in the closet, and take it to Mrs. Mann's, with those three shirts for her to make."

"Don't I make your shirts neat enough, sir? To be sure I can't see quite as well as I used to when I was young; but when I get on my magnifying glasses, I see to stich very well."

"You made them a great deal too neatly, Mrs. Morgan, and I think your eyes can be much better employed. Now I want you to use them on this errand, and when you come home tell me all they have seen."

"Who is Mrs. Mann, and where does she live, sir?"

"She is a poor woman who takes in sewing, and she lives in Norfolk Street, the first little white frame house on the left with a green door."

"Yes, sir; I suppose it won't hurt if I put some eggs and a little butter in the basket, too," said she, with a smile.

"I see you know just exactly what to put in much better than I do," said he, with a nod of approbation; so saying he went into the store again, and took up his newspaper, while Mrs. Morgan prepared a basket full of good things, that would have made a poor family happy any Saturday night.

When Charley left the store, he hurried to the glazier's, but he lived at some distance, and it was late before he reached home.

"Why, my son," said his mother, looking up with a sunny smile when he entered, "what has kept you so long?"

"I met with an accident, mother."

Mrs. Mann looked anxiously at him to see if any bruises or wounds were visible, but his smiling face reassured her, and he proceeded to relate all the occurrences of the afternoon.

She commended his conduct, but gently chid his carelessness by saying—

"Well, Charley, we have neither of us got much money now; but if you had been a little more careful, we might have had a cup of tea to-night, but as it is, we must make milk and water do; and I am sorry to say we have no more sugar."

"Mother, are you sorry I gave Mr. Beebee the money?"

"No, indeed, dear. I would rather drink milk and water, instead of tea, all my life, than have you do anything mean; and let me tell you, Mr. Charley, some poor people have not got any milk; we ought to be very thankful that we have; and here is nearly half a loaf of bread; then to-morrow I hope to get some sewing, and perhaps you will be able to earn a little money—so I dare say we shall get along finely."

But although the widow spoke cheerful-

ly, an audible sigh finished the sentence.

They were just going to sit down to tea, or rather to milk and water and bread, when a gentle tapping was heard at the door. Charley went to open it, and there stood a little woman with a basket on her arm, and a smile on her countenance, so bright and pleasant, that I am sure she must have saved candles wherever she lived.

"Does Mrs. Mann live here?" inquired she, entering, and setting down the basket. (She must have been a strong little woman, for the basket was pretty heavy.)

"Yes, ma'am; will you walk in and take a seat?" said Charley, as he placed a chair for her.

"Thank you," said she.

Then turning to Mrs. Mann, she said,

"Mr. Beebee, the druggist, requested me to bring you some sewing, some shirts to make."

"I am sure I am much obliged to him, for I have found it very hard to get work lately."

"And he told me to bring you a few things in the way of tea and sugar. I suppose they won't come amiss," said Mrs. Morgan, as she began to unpack the basket; and as her eye glanced over the tea-table, she felt sure that she had come just in time.

The tears came into Mrs. Mann's eyes as she thanked her, and Charley couldn't say a word; but the little woman cut short all thanks and hustled out, bidding them good evening, and promising to call again soon.

"Mother," said Charley, as soon as they were alone, "my two-and-ninelpence would not have bought all that," and he pointed to the contents of the basket.

"Honesty is the best policy, Charley."

How nice that cup of tea tasted, and what a pleasant evening they passed, as Mrs. Mann busied herself with her work, and Charley talked over his plans for the following morning. And after the chapter in the Bible was read, and the nightly prayer repeated, how full the widow's heart was as she kissed her boy good night!

Next morning he was up and dressed bright and early, his breakfast was ready for him, which he was not long in dispatching, and after kissing his mother good bye, he set off with a light heart for the drug-store.

A little girl was sweeping it out, Mrs. Morgan was superintending the operation, and as Charley entered, the latter bade him good morning with a cheerful smile, and said, "you are to be our errand boy, are you?"

"Yes ma'am; sha'n't I sweep out the store?"

"Well, yes, I suppose that will be a part of your business now—so, Bridget, you can give Charles the broom, and go and see about breakfast."

Bridget did not seem at all loth to yield

the broom, and Charles began sweeping in good earnest. Mrs. Morgan followed Bridget out, leaving Charles all alone. He made the place as neat as he could, and was thinking what else to do, when Mrs. Morgan came in again. She praised his "notion of keeping things tidy," as she expressed it.

Mr. Beebee was a widower; he had lost three children when they were quite young, and now he had no one to care for, and no one to care for him, except good little Mrs. Morgan, and he never should have a want if she could help it. And now she was at the head of the table, waiting to pour out his coffee.

"Good-morning, Mrs. Morgan," said Mr. Beebee, as he came in and took his seat at the table; "I had no opportunity of speaking to you last night; did you find Mrs. Mann?"

"Yes, and I got there just in the nick of time; they were sitting down to tea, and there was nothing on the table but some dry bread and a little milk and water."

"Has Charley come yet?" asked Mr. Beebee, after some time.

"Yes, sir; I think he's a real nice boy, and will save you lots of trouble."

"What is he doing now?"

"I left him washing windows."

"Bless my heart! I must go and see that he does not break everything."

"I don't think you need be afraid, sir," said Mrs. Morgan, smiling, as Mr. Beebee went toward the stove.

Charles was putting the things carefully back into the window when Mr. Beebee went in, and the old gentleman seemed to think that Mrs. Morgan was right.

During the day Charles made himself useful in several ways; he was naturally a bright, active boy, and now, gratitude to Mr. Beebee, and the idea of benefiting his mother, made him work with double energy. Mr. Beebee began to wonder how he had ever got along without him. He soon earned enough to make his mother comfortable, and his truth and honesty made him respected by all who knew him.

"Mother," said Charles one evening, as they were setting down to tea, and a plate of hot biscuit was smoking between a glass dish of sauce and a plate of smoked beef, neatly shaved, "mother, the best day's business ever I did was breaking Mr. Beebee's window."

"No, Charles; the 'best' was owning up to it honestly, and not being afraid to tell the truth."—[*Merry's Museum*.]

ANSWER—The answer to last week's enigma is "God is Love," first correctly answered by Mr. O. D. Lgeo., of Colon, Mich. We give another this week. Who will furnish us the first answer to it? Don't be backward, good folks; we want to get acquainted with every one of you, so that when we write for the *Farmer* it will seem like writing to good friends instead of cold and distrustful strangers; and a brief note relative to Enigmas seems to pave the way for an acquaintance.

Enigma.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 1, 5, 3, 14, 9, makes many weep to take.

My 3, 9, 5, 10, is a kind of young meat.

My 5, 1, 15, often produces my 5, 2, 12.
My 7, 9, 3, 2, 1, is said to 1, 13, 3, 9, in 8, 4, 1, 12;
and boys like to 7, 2, 14, 4, where it is 7, 4,
15, 11.

My 9, 1, 10, 4, 6, and 8, 9, 12, 15, 6, and 5, 6,
6, 2, 9, are girls' names.

My 11, 13, 1, 12, makes 2, 10, 1.

An 13, 7, 1, 4, person never amounts to much.

My First word in one sense we do.

My Second word is a conjunction.

My Third word signifies to aid.

My Last word truly do.

My 15, 6, 7, 1 have come to.

My whole is a motto which each ought to practice.

C. M. H. H.

ANAGRAMS—Anagrams are found by the transposition of the letters of words, or sentences, or names of persons, so as to produce a word or sentence of pertinent, or of widely different meaning. This may be converted into a highly interesting game for a social circle. A large number of letters of the alphabet should be procured, and when the word is selected, should be transposed by the company. For instance: Let the word be *Astronomers*. These letters rightly placed will make: No more stars. *Immediately*: I met my Delia. *Catalogue*: Got a clae, *Elegant*: Neat leg. *Old England*: Gold-en land. *Parishioners*: I hire Parsons—*Parliament*: Partial mch. *Revolution*: To love ruin. *Penitentiary*: Nay, I repeat. *Midshipman*: Mind his map. *Matrimony*: Into my arm. *Sweet-heart*: There we sat. *Presbyterian*: Best in prayer. *Telegraphs*: Great helps.

A MARRIAGE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO—The following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1750, may not be uninteresting to our readers:—"Married, in June, 1750, Mr. William Donkin, a considerable farmer, of Great Tosson (near Rothbury,) in the county of Northumberland, to Miss. Eleanor Shotton, an agreeable young gentlewoman, of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand, there being provided no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 44 quarters of veal, 20 quarters of mutton, a great quantity of beef, 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, &c, which concluded with 8 half ankers of brandy, made into punch, 12 dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and 90 bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of 559 ladies and gentlemen, who were diverted with the music of 25 fiddlers and pipers, and the whole was concluded with the utmost order and unanimity."

THERE ARE THIRTY POUNDS of blood in the human frame, and two hundred and forty eight bones. Women have the same number, not including the whalebone.

MRS PHILPOTTS was saying the other day what a gentlemanly person her baker was.

"Yes," answered her son, a bit of a wag, "she's a *bred* gentleman."

AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

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NITRIC ACID—ITS USES.

BY DR. JOHN T. HODGEN, OF ST. LOUIS.

Nitric acid, in combination with lime, potash, soda, or magnesia, is found in the juices of many plants. It is found as the nitrate of potash in tobacco: also in the common sunflower; in the nettle; and it has been detected in the grain of barley.

Nitric acid, like ammonia, very greatly increases the growth of plants. Applied to young grass, and sprouting grain, it hastens their growth, and also increases the amount produced, whilst the grain is much richer in gluten and more nutritious.

A given quantity of land will yield more vegetable matter, if nitrate of potash or soda be applied in proper quantities to plants growing upon it, than if they are not. It is therefore, reasonable to conclude that nitric acid does enter the roots of plants in some form, and is capable of yielding to them a part or the whole of the nitrogen it contains.

Nitric acid is known to exist almost universally in the soils upon the earth's surface; and is particularly abundant in those regions where, the water falling, is made to evaporate from the surface upon which it falls, and is not drained off by rivers into the sea.

As nitric acid forms no part of any of the solid rocks of the earth, we are forced to look elsewhere for its source. To the air we naturally turn, and in it find not only the elements, but all the conditions necessary for its formation.

When a succession of electric sparks are passed through common air, nitric acid is slowly formed by the chemical union of the natural elements of the air—nitrogen and oxygen. The currents of electricity which in nature traverse the atmosphere, must produce the same results, and it is a matter of common observation that milk (as the ladies say) is soured by thunder storms.—We have all observed, that after thunder storms vegetation appears much more flourishing than after rain without thunder; and that in seasons when thunder storms are frequent (other things being equal) crops are more abundant. This has been attributed to the direct influence of electricity on vegetation; but we know that nitric acid is formed during the storms, and that it is a valuable application to growing plants; and we very naturally conclude that at least a part of the benefit derived, is through the nitric acid.

Liebig found nitric acid present in every instance in the water of seventeen thunderstorms; but in the rain of sixty other occasions, when there was no thunder, he found it but twice.

When a mixture of oxygen and ammonia is exploded by a spark of electricity, nitric acid is formed abundantly. Now, from decomposing animal and vegetable matters, and from volcanoes; ammonia is always furnished, to be mixed with the oxygen of the air. The lightning's vivid flash may explode it, and thus shower fatness and luxuriance upon the earth.

So it is true, that the lightning's flash and

DETERMINATION OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION FOR 1861.

STATEMENT showing the Population of 1860—No. of Acres of Land assessed in 1861—Aggregates of Real and Personal Estate as assessed and equalized by Boards of Supervisors for 1861—Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equalization, and Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as equalized by State Board of Equalization for 1861.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1860	No. of acres of Land as- sessed in 1861.	Aggregate of real and per- sonal estate as assessed in 1861.	Aggregate of real and per- sonal estate, as equalized by Board of Super- visors.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equalization.	Aggregate of real & personal estate as equal- ized by State Board of equal- ization.
Allegan	16,091	493,761	\$3,995,876 00	\$3,995,876 00	Ded. \$18,551 00	\$3,980,325
Alpena	291	287,822 02	367,362 78	367,362 78		367,362 78
Barry	14,041	347,747	1,757,979 00	1,743,642 00	Add. 897,078 00	2,140,729
Bay	8,169	142,078	697,426 00	695,099 00	Add. 40,558 00	675,562
Berrien	22,274	355,087	4,678,268 00	4,222,042 00	Add. 329,820 00	4,545,862
Bleeker						154,090
Branch	21,197	816,798	3,905,903 00	3,802,948 00	Add. 1,100,000 00	4,902,948
Calhoun	29,198	458,542 37	5,081,754 00	5,119,458 00	Add. 1,264,542 00	7,083,900
Cass	17,895	302,871	8,3,388 00	8,18,581 00	Add. 100,000 00	8,913,381
Cheboygan	599	22,170	88,656 20	77,225 20		77,225 20
Chippewa	1,544	26,079 08	111,224 36	111,224 36	Ded. 11,224 36	100,000
Clinton	13,923	346,550 63	2,406,814 00	1,977,588 00	Add. 385,503 00	2,363,349
Delta	1,172					150,000
Eaton	16,574	650,679	3,201,910 00	3,046,898 00	Ded. 253,613	2,798,815
Emmet	1,155	5,918 64	41,101 36	41,101 36		41,102, 36
Genesee	22,707	395,342	4,066,830 00	4,052,298 00	Ded. 26,365 00	4,025,930
Grand Traverse	1,467	164,661	521,298 00	498,459 00	Add. 50,000 00	548,459
Griptot	4,027	274,602	787,372 0	755,711 00	Add. 12,150 00	607,961
Hillsdale	26,307	879,292	5,407,73 2	5,252,681 00	Add. 903,15 00	6,246,251
Houghton	9,153	184,869 02	1,083,666 72	1,083,666 72	Ded. 89,286 72	1,000,490
Huron	3,067	183,406	588,591 16	466,855 00	Add. 78,455 00	545,310
Ingham	11,456	323,497	2,910,247 00	2,748,990 00		2,748,990
Ionia	16,665	343,828 50	5,376,465 25	5,386,875 25	Ded. 316,556 25	5,040,519
Ioseo	175	842,28 30	129,260 37	129,250 37		129,250 37
Isabella	1,445	184,727	47,080 00	45,080 00	Ded. 73,411 00	388,669
Jackson	26,664	452,153	6,476,8 3 00	5,804,559 00		7,052,680
Kalamazoo	24,668	346,255	4,646,911 00	4,689,669 00	Add. 2,015,121 00	5,789,662
Kent	80,748	519,425	6,457,454 00	6,451,679 00	Add. 1,100,000 00	8,196,288
Keweenaw		118,425 95%	771,082 32	771,082 32	Add. 1,764,609 00	771,082 02
Lapeer	14,874	392,628 80	2,286,622	2,187,307 00		2,187,307
Lenawee	8,497	465,446	10,360,157	10,288,929 00		11,366,040
Livingston	16,629	365,472 92	8,156,530	8,155,493 00	Add. 677,111 00	3,000,209
Mackinac	1,939	38,975 77	147,785	147,785 00	Ded. 153,250 00	147,785
Macaub	23,112	295,845	4,399,459	4,809,959 00		4,809,959
Manistee	874	99,043 35	388,662 62	385,662 62		385,662 62
Manitow	1,043	9,388	62,77 00	62,177 00		62,177
Marquette	2,821					1,000,000
Mason	881	82,261 76	212,897 49	178,183 82	Add. 73,171 18	253,571
Mecosta	1,017	225,876 28	342,410 15	342,410 15	Add. 180,089 85	472,500
Midland	783	290,090 14	583,520 76	572,882 96	Add. 1,184 04	583,520
Monroe	21,648	383,904	4,071,835 00	4,061,383 00	Add. 200,000 00	4,261,383
Montcalm	3,984	3,742 38	1,067,162 00	1,057,103 00	Ded. 100,000 00	937,107
Muskegon	8,893	156,681 14	793,082 52	800,524 12		860,524 12
N. E. wago	2,766	259,316 26	708,911 00	675,416 00	Add. 100,000 00	715,412
Oakland	39,020	329,399	9,689,543 00	9,689,543 00	Add. 1,598,677 00	11,223,220
Oceana	1,802	166,218 10	427,054 59	424,943 95	Ded. 62,948 95	362,000
Ontonagon	4,575	19,009 05	1,132,329 00	1,182,329 00	Ded. 479,707 00	653,322
Ottawa	18,077	294,025 18	1,358,723 00	1,374,817 00	Add. 502,503	1,876,820
Saginaw	12,758	420,679	2,480,475 60	2,250,424 68	Add. 248,335 37	2,498,560
Sanilac	7,623	430,299 90	4,520,274 14	4,513,158 34	Ded. 2,386,34	1,491,808
Schoolcraft, (not organized)	78					
Shiawasse	12,888	341,427 02	2,672,644 00	2,366,282 00	Add. 100,000 00	2,566,282
St. Clair	26,814	424,325	8,6,7,425 00	8,575,391 00	Add. 421,449	8,996,840
St. Joseph	21,111	314,322 73	5,000,059 00	5,825,561 00		5,825,565
Tuscola	4,885	841,245 49	1,118,91 69	930,709 42		930,709 42
Van Buren	15,230	381,723 22	5,875,654 00	5,265,650 00	Add. 225,540	5,591,490
Washtenaw	85,757	429,882	9,253,558 00	8,900,000 00	Add. 1,260,430	19,160,430
Wayne	75,394	380,714	10,10,220 00	18,582,982 00	Add. 4,920,558 00	23,503,940
Wayne		15,162,710,49	\$ 57,363,206,65	\$151,871,992 07		\$172,955,808 89

We Certify that the sums set opposite each County in the last column of the foregoing list, is the aggregate value of the Real and Personal Estate of each County, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, and this day entered upon their records.

LANGFORD G. BERRY, Chairman.

JOSEPH MILLS, Secretary.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Lansing, August 27th, 1861.

EZRA JONES,
Deputy Auditor-General of the State of Michigan.

the thunder's roar not only proclaim the power of the God of nature, but also His goodness: and when we listen to the peals of Heaven's artillery, and watch the forked fire of the clouds, we will reflect that this is the gorgeous display of Nature's laboratory, during which important agents are combined for the use of the living creatures upon the earth.—[The Valley Farmer.]

Blankets Wanted for Our Soldiers.

The U. S. Quartermaster General has issued the following appeal:

"The troops in the field need blankets.—The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture, and large quantities ordered from abroad have not yet arrived.

"To relieve pressing necessities, contributions are invited from the surplus stores of families.

"The regulation army blanket weighs five

pounds, but good, sound woolen blankets, weighing not less than four pounds, will be gladly received at the offices of the United States Quartermasters in the principal towns of the loyal States, and applied to the use of the troops.

"To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets delivered as above, will be paid."

An application has been made to the Commissioners for the exhibition of 1862 for permission to exhibit "specimens illustrative of the seven ages in the life of a flea."

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME upon the premises of the Subscriber on the 21st September, 1861. A Chestnut-colored horse, about 8 years of age, medium sized, and shoes on fore feet.—The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take him away.

Andrew K. Edgar,
Hamtramck, Wayne Co., Mich.
40 w 3.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BROADWAY, N. Y.

BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY.

SINCE THE OPENING of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the most rigid economy, the undersigned

Have Reduced the Price of Board to
TWO DOLLARS PR DAY,

at the same time abstaining none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TEADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

New York, Sept. 2, 1861. 38m8

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!

For the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,

Discovered by a

MISSIONARY

WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the Blood should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures consumption.

It cures Bronchitis.

It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and impurities of the Blood. This unequalled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by his use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had this letter printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who suffered in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by

LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,

Importers of Drugs and Medicines.

61 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALSO, BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

12-ly

BEE HIVES AND BEES.

W. A. Flanders' Movable Comb Self-Cleaning Bee Hives.

PATENTED MARCH 6th, 1860.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES of 28 pages sent *free* to all applicants on receipt of a letter stamp, which will post you up on these Hives as applied to Bee Keeping, with an account of the ITALIAN BEE, reports of those who have them, with a receipt for charming a swarm of Bees so that they can be handled as I handled the swarm at the Michigan State Fair last fall.

Rights, LIVES, and ITALIAN as well as native Bees for sale. Address W. A. FLANDERS & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me, that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 4, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Catarrh* ness.

For *Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Latrative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The *CEPHALIC PILLS* are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE"

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE. I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, on the outside wrapper; as others are swindling counterfeiters.

PANIC PRICE LIST,

AT THE

Great Western Nurseries,

TOLEDO, OHIO,

FOR THE FALL OF 1861.

I WOULD CALL PARTICULAR attention of all parties wishing to purchase Trees and Nursery Stock at Wholesale, to a list of prices given below, of a portion of my large stock per	100	500	1000
Apples 350,000, 5 to 1 foot high.	\$40	\$70	
" 1,300,000, 2 years old.	25	40	
" 1,500,000, 1 "			20
Peach 250,000, very fine.	35	60	
Grapes, 100,000, Catawba, Isabella and Clinton.	20	35	
Gooseberries, 75,000, Houghton's Seedling.	20	35	
Raspberries, 40,000, red and yellow Antwerp.	20	35	
Raspberries 5,000, Belle De Fontaine (best Everbearing).	60	100	
Blackberries, 100,000, Lawton, very fine.	20	35	
Curraints, 100,000, leading varieties.	25	40	
Strawberries, 2,200,000, best varieties.	2	50	
Seedlings, 2,000,000, apple, 1 year old.	2	50	
" 2,000,000, "	2	50	
Stocks, 40,000, Manetti Rose.	15		
Stocks, 4,000, Angier Quince.	10		
Cuttings, 100,000,	2	50	
Scions, 100,000, apple whips, (leading varieties).	1		
Evergreens, 100,000, Balsam Fir, 1 to 2 feet high.	\$12	50	80
Evergreens, 50,000, Norway Spruce 1 to 3 feet high.	12	50	80
Evergreens, 20,000, Arbor Vitae.	10	40	75
Also a large stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, climbing vines, &c., &c., at corresponding low prices.			
Send for trade list gratis, and forward your orders early, as they will be filled in order as they are received.			
81			
F. PRENTICE, Toledo, Ohio.			

**MAYHEW'S
BOOK-KEEPING,
EMBRACING**

Single and Double Entry, Commercial Calculations, and the Philosophy and Morals of Business.

BY I.R.A. MAYHEW, A. M.,

President of the Albion Commercial College; late Superintendent of Public Instruction, &c., &c.,

THIS WORK is recommended by the Press, by Merchants and Business Men, and by School Officers and Teachers, as at once **THE CHEAPEST AND BEST** work on Book-Keeping offered to the public.

"The chapter on the Philosophy and Morals of Business is well worth the price of the book to any business man." —Preston's U. S. Bank Note Reporter.

Sold by Booksellers—Price 60 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price in Post Office Stamps. Address the author at Albion, Mich.

**HOWE'S IMPROVED
HAY OR CATTLE SCALES:
THE BEST IN USE.**

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair, '57 and '58.

FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.

FIRST PREMIUM at 18 different State Fairs. SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.

HOWE'S SCALES FOR ALL USES, have Great Simplicity Wonderful Accuracy.

Requires no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, sea-lop, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fairs, to JAMES G. DUDLEY,

General Western Agent, 93 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ANDREW Y. MOORE,
FLOUR AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 45 Front St., New York.

17-8m

CALIFORNIA COTTAGE FARM
NOT SOLD YET.

ONE of the best improved farms in Southern Michigan offered for sale, with fine buildings, large orchards, and the best of improvements in everything, lying one half mile from the railroad depot at Jonesville, Hillsdale County. For further particulars enquire at the Michigan Farmer office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

A. J. BAKER.
Jonesville, Sept. 25, 1860.

39-ff

THE ASHLAND
Clover Hulling and Cleaning Machines

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

They have taken First Premiums at the World's Fair, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan State Fairs.

THESE Machines are warranted to hull and clean from 10 to 50 bushels of seed per day. They have been long tried and found to be the most reliable and durable. These machines, with all the improvements, are made only by the subscribers, who have had a large number for the season of 1860.

Send for a circular, and order early. Price from \$90 to \$100.

D. WHITING,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Ashland, Ohio.

Devons for Sale or Exchange.

I OFFER FOR SALE—very cheap—one bull and one cow, pure blood Devons, and not at all related, on long time with good security. Or I will exchange for a young horse, or for a light, strong, two-horse spring-wagon. The animals are fine, but circumstances prevent me from continuing to breed them.

CHAS. BETTS.

Write me at Burr Oak, Michigan.

36-3t

20 Leicester Bucks for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this season twenty yearling bucks, bred himself on his farm at Grosse Isle, from the best imported stock. These bucks are warranted to be as fine as any of this breed of sheep that has been offered in this State.

Add. ess.,
36-2m

HORACE GRAY,
Grosse Isle, Mich.

**BRAMAN
SEWING MACHINES.**



PRICE, \$40.

Some of the Principal points of Excellence
Claimed for our Machine over others are:

1. It dispenses with the use of a band for driving the machine.

2. The works are so perfectly arranged that the machine can run backwards or forwards with the same facility; it can always be started with the foot alone, and always sure to be right. No other machine ever made can be run both ways without endangering the works.

3. The machine is attached to the table by means of hinges at its back, so that it can be easily raised and the whole under works seen at a glance. This is a very important point.

4. The perfection of the machine is seen in the fact that the work is as perfect when done at the rate of 1500 stitches per minute as at 100.

5. The needle and needle bar both being perfectly straight and working perfectly, all springing and vibration, which is a great objection to all machines working with a crooked needle, is avoided, enabling it to work through very heavy goods without trouble or danger of breaking needles.

6. Both the upper and under threads are used directly from the original spool, thus doing away with the trouble of rewinding, against which so many complaints are made.

7. In simplicity of construction and action.

8. In the quality and amount of work which it will do in a given time.

9. In the ease with which one can learn to use it.

The stitch made by our Machine is not surpassed in strength and durability by that of any other Machine. It is not only double locked, but very elastic, so that any seam can be stretched to the capacity of the goods without breaking the stitch, and the seam cannot be ripped although every fourth stitch be cut.

What some of the leading newspapers say of the merits of the Braman Machine:

From the Detroit Daily Tribune.

Taken altogether, the Braman is an admirable Machine, and we are pleased to recommend it as something that has been much needed—a cheap and good sewing machine.

From the Michigan Journal.

We assert without fear of contradiction from any one who will as thoroughly examine and test this machine as we have, that for fineness, uniformity, and strength of stitch, facility, noiselessness and with a rapidity of performance and simplicity of construction, it is unequalled by any.

It produces an elasticity of stitch rivalling the well known back stitch by hand, precluding the possibility of breaking and ripping. Meera, Braman have recently added two very important improvements to their machine, viz.: A Hemmer and Tuck.

Others have a hemmer, but in none have they attained the simplicity and perfection of this; it turns the hem down instead of upwards as all the others do. By means of this tucker, a most beautiful and simple piece of mechanism, we may stitch, tuck and pleat of any width, on the finest fabrics, with perfect uniformity and straightness. It is peculiarly adapted to making shirt bosoms. Such is the simplicity and durability of construction of this Sewing Machine that even by carelessness scarcely any derangement can occur, so that a child can operate theron and keep it in good working order.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Its simplicity of construction is such that one is enabled to learn to use and manage it with ease quickness, and its strength and non ability to get out of repair is an excellent feature.

From the American Citizen.

We conceive it to be one of the best, simplest and

most durable machines ever presented to the public.

From the Weekly Gazette.

We are well satisfied that the Braman Machine is all that it appears, and will do its work on all kinds of goods well and satisfactory.

From the Cincinnati, the leading Agricultural Journal of the South and West.

Braman & Co. manufacture the most popular machines extant for family and plantation sewing, when we consider simplicity and durability, combined with the prices—which vary from \$40 to \$100, according to finish. Having fully tested one of these machines in our own family with higher priced ones of other manufacture, we confidently recommend them as being superior.

Each machine will be warranted for three years.

Machines sent to any part of the country, with full directions for use accompanying, upon receipt of price.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted.

Men with fair business tact, with but small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2,000 per annum.

WM. D. MANN & CO.,
No. 4 MERRILL BLOCK,
Cor. Jefferson and Woodward Ave's,
P. O. Drawer 881. 33-1y Detroit, Mich.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.**

And for the speedy cure of the subjunctive variety of Diseases:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils' Blains, and all Skin Diseases,

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO., Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me.—Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach.—Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla,) for I know from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsey.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsey, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocoele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing of New York City writes:—"I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alternative to the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured.—Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

DRAIN TILE!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE
different kinds of Drain Tile at
PENFIELD'S, 103 Woodward avenue.

THE PEOPLE'S MILL.

FOR SALE at PENFIELD'S AGE'L WAREHOUSE at manufacturer's prices, freight added; and can be seen running in this city, Detroit, Mich.

53 ff

Colby's Patent Premium Clothes Wringer!

Surpassing all others in use, either for simplicity, durability, or ease of working, requiring no fastening or regulating, as the act of passing the clothes between the Rubber rolls does the work more perfectly than it can be done in any other way.

Those wishing good pay and pleasant business in introducing them will please apply to the Subscriber who will sell the Right by the County or furnish Machines in any quantity at wholesale.

Howden, Colby & Co., Manufacturers, Waterbury, Vt.

Machines for Wayne Co., supplied by R. Brownson, 194, Jeff. Ave., Detroit.

E. A. COLBY, Agent.
Detroit, Mich. 29w6.

**CLOTHING
—FOR THE—
STATE FAIR OF 1861.**

**READY MADE CLOTHING
—FOR THE—
THOUSANDS ATTENDING
—THE—
STATE FAIR!**

THE SUBSCRIBER would call attention of the multitude attending the STATE FAIR to his large and attractive stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING for sale at his **CLOTHING EMPORIUM**, 168 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT, —EMBRACING—

OVER COATS,

DRESS AND FROCK COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS,

VESTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

&c., &c., &c.

All of which has been recently manufactured, under his own inspection and is WARRANTED to give satisfaction. All in want of READY MADE CLOTHING are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, which shall be offered at prices VERY LOW and corresponding with the times.

H. HALLOCK.

September 14, 1861.

**VALUABLE HORSE STOCK
Offered at Private Sale.**

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thoroughbred and full-bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stonehopper, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address

E. N. WILLCOX,
Detroit, Mich.

**PAYING EMPLOYMENT.
For Males or Females near Home.**

THE AUBURN PUBLISHING COMPANY want and AGENT in every TOWN and COUNTY in the LOYAL STATES and CANADA, to canvass for their popular Agents Books. They make very liberal offers, which will be found in their confidential circulars, together with full instructions "How to conduct the business," and which will be sent free to all who write for it soon to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

ELECTRICITY!

**DR. W. WELLS, M. D.
FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,**

Surgeon Dentist, Professor of Medical Galvanism, Botany, Etc.

Deafness, and all Diseases of the Eye Perfectly Cured.

Provided the sight is not gone, or the Drum of the Ear broken, Dr. W. Wells guarantees to remove all noises in the head caused by deafness, enabling individuals at an advanced age to catch the sound of a distant low speaker, at any place of worship or public assembly, or to join in general conversation.

DR. WELLS, of LONDON, England, in soliciting the patronage of the public of Detroit and surrounding country to his method, founded on the most scientific principles of healing diseases and alleviating the ills of suffering humanity, would respectfully call their attention to the following facts worthy of record, even in this the nineteenth century. Deeply sensible as he is of the number of empires and quacks that are continually imposing upon a good-natured public, he feels the difficulty of the task, without a trial, of disabusing the public mind of the very erroneous idea that everything that is new must be counterfeit, but a trial will at once satisfy the most incredulous of the superiority of his treatment over all others. After years of patient study and practice in London, England, Dr. Wells came to the gratifying conclusion that by applying Electricity and Medical Galvanism to the human frame, the normal condition of health could be restored, the nerves strengthened and new life infused into the debilitated; and those sinking into premature decay, the *Curves* have in many cases been miraculous. Where Physicians of the longest standing have failed in their systems, by the power of the electric currents treated in a scientific manner, by an experienced Professor, the most happy results have been the consequence, health has been restored.

The Doctor has, after considerable attention, perfected a Galvanic Machine or Instrument which, for completeness and efficiency, cannot be equalled, much less exceeded. By it he is enabled to pass the currents of electricity to any part of the human system, in such quantity, and in such degree of intensity, as his ample experience may deem proper, to counteract disease—at the same time gauging its power to suit the constitution of the patient. Also the Dr. has the

ELECTRIC BATHS.

While the Dr. would assure the public that there is no disease incident to mankind but what his method of treatment will alleviate and help, the following diseases are treated with a certainty of success:

Ague.	Consumption.	Fits.
Blotches on the skin.	Dropsy.	Indigestion.
Rowel complaints.	Dysentery.	Jaundice.
Ecclipticism.	Erysipelas.	Liver Complaints.
Retention of urine.	Bad Legs.	Lumbago.
Serofula, or Spinal Diseases.	Nocturnal Emissions.	Venerous affections.
King's Evil.	Sore Throats.	from whatever
Secondary Symptoms.	sions,	nature, &c., &c.

Consultation hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. Sundays, from 9 till 1 o'clock.

Office, 262 Jefferson ave., corner of Brush st., Detroit, Michigan.

Special attention paid to all female complaints.—

Medicine sent to all parts of the United States.

Advice and Medicine gratis, to the afflicted poor, from 10 till 11 A. M. 33-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings county, New York.

44-1y

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular Address.

81 A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

**DAINES' AMERICAN
DRAIN TILE MAKER.**

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich.

**CAST STEEL BELLS,
For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms**

FACTORIES, &c.

FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,

HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and America. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS,

Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.

BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, Or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, 44-1y 98 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

**HERRING'S PATENT
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,**

With HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS

HAVE NEVER FAILED

IN MORE THAN 800 DISASTEROUS FIRES.

The Safest and Best Safe in Use. Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent, 44-1y at 98 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners!

PITT'S 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2

Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smut Machines.

PENFIELD'S No. 10 Woodward Ave., Detroit

ITALIAN BEES. THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to answer orders for these superior bees in any quantity. Every Queen sent out will be *warranted pure Italian*, and a safe arrival to her destination and transfer to a stock of common bees guaranteed.

25-4w for circular. Address MARTIN METCALF, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE WETHERSFIELD SEED SOWER

FOR SALE at 14 PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue

Deaf and Blind

THE BLIND AND DEAF,
ARE CURED BY DR. MCLEOD.

The eminent Scotch Physician, and Surgeon of many years practical experience with great skill and

remarkable success in RESTORING LOST SIGHT AND HEARING IN

DETROIT MICHIGAN.

At his Institute, corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, Merrill Block, up stairs.

The Dr. cordially invites all who have lost their sight or hearing, or those who are in any way afflicted with diseases of the eye or ear, catarrh, or any disease of the head, to call on him without delay, as there is but one Sure and Certain method of effecting a cure, and his treatment is mild and simple, without pain.

The poor, the widow, and the orphan will be kindly considered and will be cured free of charge. All letters addressed to Dr. McLeod, inclosing a postage stamp, will be promptly answered. Medicine sent to any part of the country.

40-m-3*

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE

BRITISH REVIEWS,

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (*Conservative*).

2.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (*Whig*).

3.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (*Free Church*).

4.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (*Liberal*).

5.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (*Tory*).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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Incidents and Anecdotes.

A DARING DEED.

An incident has come to our knowledge connected with the warfare in Western Virginia that is worth relating. Shortly after the battle at Carnifex Ferry, about the time of the death of Col. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, the enemy became very bold and insolent, and not only shot our pickets and attacked our scouting parties even when in large force, but did not hesitate to appear before our entrenchments and menace our entire army.—At that time communication was cut off between our camp at Elkwater and that at Cheat Mountain Summit, the rebels holding possession of the road. It was necessary that communication should re-established between Gen. REYNOLDS at the former place and Col. KIMBALL at the latter. Several attempts had been made, but the messengers had been killed in every case. Four had already set out and had been picked off. The whole camp at Elkwater was in danger, and it was necessary to get word to the Summit at once, and another young man volunteered, but he, too, was never heard from after he left camp. The commanding officer then stated to his men their danger, and called upon some one to again volunteer to perform the risk. Not a man responded in all the camp, until at last one was found in Captain LOOMIS' Michigan Battery. A young man named HENRY H. NORRINGTON, of Detroit, and well known in the city, offered to peril his life to save the others. He started out and succeeded in eluding the enemy, crawling miles upon his hands and knees, with his message rolled up in his mouth ready to swallow it in a moment if he was taken, and finally reached the friendly camp. He also had to return, and after receiving his dispatches, set out in the night, the whole camp shaking hands with him, never expecting to see him again. He traveled all night guided by the north star, and the next day crawled as before on his hands and knees. He finally struck the main road a few miles below Elkwater. Seeing one of the enemy's cavalry horses tied to a stake by the roadside, and the owner not visible, he crept up, cut the rope with his knife, and rode off in hot haste with several shots whizzing around him. He arrived safely in camp and delivered his dispatches, being the only survivor of the six that had attempted this perilous task.

As a reward for his bravery and daring, he was promoted in the company to be chief of a platoon, and was placed upon the commanding General's staff as Mounted Orderly. He was presented by the Captain of his company with a sword, and by the General with an elegant revolver. He was greeted upon parade with nine cheers by the entire command, and his pay more than doubled. Besides this, favorable mention was made of his feat and the great service he had performed, in the official report forwarded to the Department at Washington.—[*Detroit Free Press*.

Pretty Well Done.

The \$80,000 which came up in the hands of the United States Express on the southern stage, on Tuesday night, of which we spoke yesterday, did not come from Elwood, as we at first supposed, but direct from St. Joseph. The manner in which the agents of the Express Company managed to get it away reflects great credit upon them and deserves mention. The treasure was locked up in the safe in the Express office and guarded by the agent, when, the other day, a party of rebels came with a plank and broke down the door of the store next to the Express office and helped themselves to what they wished, and then came into the Express office, looked around a little, and went away. At the exhibition they had been favored with of the peculiar disposition of the rebels, the Express agent and the messengers became justly alarmed for the safety of the treasure in their hands, and resolved to make a bold strike and attempt to take it from the city. From the cellar an old trunk, without a lock, and covered with mold, cobwebs and dust, was bro't forth. From the old clothes inside, one of the messengers quickly selected a suit more compatible with the appearance of the trunk than the one he usually wore. The treasure was then packed snugly inside, and an old piece of rope tied carelessly around it supplied the place of the lock and held the lid securely down. Hurrying down street as fast as his clumsy boots would let him, our messenger, disguised effectually as an anxious clod-hopper, secured a drayman, and telling him that times were getting rather hot in St. Joseph, he had concluded to go to Elwood, and that he had some baggage at the Express office he would like to have taken over. The drayman went with him, and after a little parleying, and begging the Express agent to let the trunk go without the payment of a small charge alleged to be upon it, and while the back of the owner was turned, made fun to the drayman of his appearance and of his trunk, and finally helped the owner load it, putting off the drayman who was anxious to help, with "never mind, it's no trouble"—Walking down the middle of the street behind the dray, our disguised messenger soon reach'd the river, and in a few minutes more was safely in Elwood. And thus \$80,000 in good hard gold passed under the eyes of the rebels at St. Joseph. Joined by another messenger, equally rough in appearance, a team was hired to bring them to Nebraska City, and from thence by stage they came to Omaha, bringing the same old trunk, with its load of treasure, strapped on behind as if it contained nothing but old clothes.—[*Omaha City Nebraskan*.

COCK A DOO DLE DOO I.—A Paris letter states that the little town of Hazebrouck has inaugurated a new sport—a crowing competition. A number of men carrying large baskets ranged themselves, the other day, in two rows in front of the Hotel de

Ville, and, at a given signal, each produced a cock. The contest was between ten large and ten small cocks, after a well sustained contest, the former were declared victors.

Lord Palmerston and the Station Master.

A writer is responsible for the following story: "At one of the chief stations on the Great Western Railway, is a station master noted for conceit and flunkeyism. One day he described a gentleman pacing the platform with a cigar in his mouth. Mr. —— at once accosted the offender, and requested him forthwith to stop smoking. The gentleman took no notice of this command, and continued his walk, emitting a silvery cloud. Mr. —— repeated his behests more peremptorily than before; but still the owner of the Havana maintained a provoking disregard. A third time the order was repeated, accompanied with the threat that if the obstinate sinner did not obey he would be handed over to the tender mercies of the porters.—The stranger took no more heed than before; and so at last Mr. —— pulled the cigar out of the smoker's mouth and threw it away.—This violent act produced no more effect than commands and threats, and the peripatetic philosopher continued his walk quite serenely.

Presently a carriage drove up—an equipage well known to Mr. —— is that of the Duke of Beaufort. To his conceivable horror the refractory smoker entered the said chariot, and drove off to Badminton. Mr. —— asked in tremulous tones, who the stranger was, and he felt ready to sink into the earth when he heard it was Viscount Palmerston. He at once ordered a chaise and pair, and drove off to Badminton. Arrived there, he sent in his card, and urgently requested a private interview with Lord Palmerston. His Lordship soon appeared, when Mr. —— began a most abject apology for having "so grossly insulted his Lordship; had he known who his Lordship was he would not have so treated his Lordship for the world." The Premier heard the station-master out; then looking down upon him sternly, and with his hands in his pockets, said, "Sir I respected you because I thought you were doing your duty like a Briton; but now I see that you are nothing but a snob." And thus ended the station-master's interview with the Premier.

A GOOD WAY TO FIND OUT THE GIRLS.—A man came to Philadelphia some years ago exhibiting six boys and six girls, but all of them were dressed in girl's clothes. They were so much like girls in appearance that he made money by betting that no one could tell 't other from which. An Irishman went out and returned with a dozen apples. Throwing one at each of the children, he observed that some caught them in their hands; these, he said, were the boys. Others held out their aprons; these he said, were the girls. Pat hit it right.